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الراي

Today's Weather

It will be warm, dry and dusty at times, with medium and high clouds and southeasterly moderate to fresh winds. In the afternoon there will be a slight drop in temperature. In Aqaba, it will be dusty, with southerly moderate to fresh winds and choppy seas.

	Oversight Low	Daytime High
Amman	13	28
Aqaba	16	35
Deserts	12	30
Jordan Valley	15	33

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30.

Aqaba 37. Sunset tonight: 6:10 p.m. Sunrise

tomorrow: 4:59 a.m.

Dismissals go out unless funds arrive, UNRWA staff told

By Lima Nabil

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 19 — UNRWA's director in Jordan told a heated meeting with Jordanian employees of the agency today that UNRWA will go ahead with plans to issue dismissal notices to teachers in Jordan unless it gets more money to keep its schools open.

notices to the teachers according to plan.

However, things will be cleared up at the meeting with Mr. Rydbeck in Vienna, Mr. Tanner said.

The employees' representatives told Mr. Tanner that they will refuse the termination notices on the grounds that UNRWA has no right to take unilateral action independent of the U.N. General Assembly, which gave it a mandate to operate in the Middle East. It was agreed that Mr. Tanner will meet again with the representatives on Thursday when he returns from Vienna.

These representatives today sent a memorandum to Mr. Rydbeck stressing that UNRWA was created by the General Assembly and any change in its status and services should be the responsibility of that body.

Any unilateral change will be considered a dangerous political step that will ultimately involve UNRWA in a crisis in connection with the Palestine problem, the memorandum said.

Senate foes may force delay in AWACS sale

SHINGTOM, April 19 (A.P.) — Heavy Senate opposition may force U.S. President Ronald Reagan to postpone a military aircraft to Saudi Arabia rather than risk a congressional defeat that would jeopardise his Gulf policy. (Editorial on page 4)

An Associated Press poll indicates that of the 65 senators who have opinions about the plane sale, 45 already are inclined to vote against it — 34 firm and 11 leaning.

Twenty members, a bare one-fifth of the Senate, were found to be undecided or could not be reached in the survey of all 100 senators or their staffs.

They think they (the Reagan administration) have made a judgment it's going to cause a lot of trouble and they'd better put it off," a Senate staff aide said.

Congress must be given a chance to reject the proposed which would include five flying AWACS command posts, plus 120 missiles and long-range fuel tanks to enhance the 62 F-15 fighters the Saudis already have on order.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig testified that the Saudi sale is led to forge a "strategic consensus" uniting Gulf countries against Soviet expansion.

Non-aligned session asks U.N. sanctions against South Africa

GIERS, April 19 (R) — Foreign ministers from Non-aligned states called on the United Nations Security Council today to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa to force it out of Namibia (South West Africa).

"a programme of action" for Namibia's independence adopted a three-day meeting in Algiers, the Non-aligned Coordination said the sanctions should include an oil embargo.

South Africa has administered Namibia in defiance of the United Nations since 1966 when the world organisation withdrew Pretoria's mandate for the former German colony.

The 34-member bureau said that if the Security Council failed to impose sanctions the Non-aligned nations would support "the coming of an emergency special meeting of the General Assembly to decide the question of Namibia and take appropriate measures under J.N. Charter."

It was taken as a clear reference to an expected veto by Western powers at the Security Council's special meeting on Namibia later this week.

Five Western powers which have been trying to find a negotiated independence settlement during the past three years — the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany — will talk in London early this week.

Addressing the closing session of the Non-aligned meeting, Algerian Minister Mohamed Benyahia made it clear that the Security Council meeting would be a test of the Western nations' commitment to impose Namibia's independence on South Africa.

Algeria's meeting decided to increase military assistance to the People's Organization (APO), but Mr. Benyahia left the door open to a political solution he said that the Non-aligned countries wanted the negotiation to succeed.

A conference denounced what it said were moves on the part of the Reagan administration aimed at destabilising the African continent and strengthening its relations with South Africa.

Meeting also called on the international community to "expose" South Africa's policies — Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia — expressed reservations about sanctions against South Africa because of their economies' dependence on Africa, conference sources said.

Sources said that an initial Algerian draft was hardened by the conference, which decided to set up a boycott of all banks and national corporations operating in South Africa. These might be funded from development projects in Non-aligned nations.



Hussein returns from Britain

His Majesty King Hussein returned home Sunday night from London at the end of a private visit to Britain. Her Majesty Queen Noor returned on the same plane after spending a private vacation in France. During his stay in England, King Hussein met with Queen Elizabeth, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, and Defense Secretary John Foot. His Majesty also lectured at the British Military Staff

Academy in Camberley where he outlined a five-point programme for Gulf security. He also sponsored graduation ceremonies at Sandhurst military academy, where his eldest son, His Highness Prince Abdullah, was among the graduating cadets. His Majesty was met at the airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Her Highness Princess Alia, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and other officials.

Start of 3-day Saudi visit

U.K. has neglected Gulf, Thatcher tells Khaled

RYADH, April 19 (Agencies) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, wearing a net veil, met King Khaled of Saudi Arabia tonight soon after starting an official visit and told him of Britain's renewed interest in the Gulf region's security.

Sources close to the British party said there had been "a very good start" to the visit. The king and the prime minister spent 30 minutes discussing the Middle East and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Mrs. Thatcher deferred to Saudi traditions by wearing a long-sleeved, ankle-length dress throughout the day.

Tonight, for her call on King Khaled, she went further and a net veil from the brim of her hat covered her face.

British sources said that in her talks with the monarch she said she thought Britain had neglected the Gulf since it withdrew its forces from the region in 1971. But she said she wanted to put this right.

The sources said the king welcomed her statement.

Mrs. Thatcher was greeted on arrival here from Bombay for a three-day visit by Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdul Azz, the day-to-day director of the kingdom.

Crown Prince Fahd was accompanied at the airport by the entire council of ministers and the British diplomatic staff in the kingdom. All stood at attention while the national anthems of both nations were played.

Mrs. Thatcher is scheduled to meet tomorrow with Sheikh Hisham Nazer, the minister of planning, and then visit the King Fahd Hospital.

She then is scheduled to lunch with a group of British businessmen and dine with Crown Prince Fahd.

On Tuesday, Mrs. Thatcher will tour the King Faisal Air Academy and the national guard headquarters, and she will meet with Prince Sultan, minister of defence, and Prince Abdullah, commander of the national guard, before she departs for the United Arab Emirates.

Sir James Craig, the British ambassador to the kingdom, told reporters here that Mrs. Thatcher will discuss "a broad range of subjects, especially relating to political and regional issues, and commercial ties" with her Saudi counterparts.

Gulf security and the proposals for the deployment of a western Rapid Deployment Force for the Gulf were expected to be high on the agenda of discussion. The Saudis are also expected to voice their strong feelings regarding the priority of Middle East peace talks over other issues, including the Soviet threat to the region's stability.

British officials described relations between the two countries as "excellent." It was about one year ago that relations cooled for

10 named to U.S.-Iran claims panel

TEHRAN, April 19 (R) — Iran today announced the appointment of 10 lawyers to the Iran-United States claims tribunal set up to settle the fate of billions of dollars of Iranian assets held in the U.S.

The tribunal, which will probably sit in The Hague, forms part of the Algiers agreement of Jan. 19 under which Iran released 52 American hostages in exchange for the return of its assets frozen by ex-president Jimmy Carter.

The official Pars news agency quoted Mr. Ahmad Azizi, the undersecretary for international affairs, as saying Iran had agreed to a U.S. proposal to expand the number of three-member panels on the tribunal from three to 10 to speed up its work.

The United States has named only three people — a judge and two lawyers — to the tribunal, which will resolve financial claims between the two countries, particularly the problem of Iranian assets held by U.S. companies.

The Algiers agreement promised a transfer by July 19 of about \$4 billion of these assets, part of the \$8 billion seized by Mr. Carter's administration after young militants stormed the U.S. embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4, 1979.

Each of the tribunal's panels will consist of one

American, one Iranian and a third member appointed by mutual consent.

The tribunal will rule only on assets where Iran and the U.S. companies have made conflicting claims. According to U.S. estimates, some 2,500 claims have been filed against Iran, while Tehran has also filed suits in Iran and the United States against the companies.

Some U.S. companies have challenged the legality of the Algiers deal and are refusing to hand over their assets to the New York Federal Reserve Bank for eventual transfer to Iran, further complicating the process.

Mr. Azizi was quoted by Pars as saying the Washington appointments had not been officially relayed to Iran, and informed sources said the names of Iran's appointees would remain secret until this was done.

Meanwhile chief government spokesman Behzad Nabavi, who led Iran's side in the hostage negotiations, spoke today of progress in releasing Iran's assets.

He told a press conference: "Some results of work in this respect will be announced in a couple of days."

16 die, 40 hurt as Israeli allies bombard Sidon

SIDON, April 19 (Agencies) — Israeli-backed rightist militias in southernmost Lebanon shelled this Lebanese port city

today, killing 16 people and wounding 40 in a crowded cafe and a restaurant, the governor's office reported.

Maj. Haddad himself suffered a slight heart attack today, militia sources said.

The villagers were demanding Israeli action against Palestinian commandos. They charged also that United Nations peacekeeping forces allowed commandos to infiltrate the area and lay the mine.

Lebanon has been in the grip of renewed violence for a month as a result of fighting between the Falangists and Syrian troops.

The Syrians slackened their blockade of Zahlé at the weekend to allow food and medical supplies to reach the town.

Warring sides invited to talk peace in Kuwait

BEIRUT, April 19 (Agencies) — Kuwait's foreign minister says he has reservations about renewing the mandate for the Syrian peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and has invited all warring factions in Lebanon to hold a round-table conference in Kuwait, an independent English-language weekly reported today.

"Opposition to ADF (the predominantly Syrian Arab Deterrent Force) presence is one thing and extending the mandate is another," Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah was quoted by Monday Morning as saying. "What I'm saying is that I have reservations about the extension of the mandate and that I will not pay (Kuwait's share of the budget) because the report which the ADF is supposed to submit to the Arab League Council has not been submitted."

Syria despatched some 40,000 troops to Lebanon, with the Arab League's sanction, to halt the 1975-76 civil war and police an armistice.

Sheikh Sabah said Kuwait was ready to receive "all our Lebanese brothers, be they Christian or Muslim. They can all come here — with the agreement of Syria, of course — and hold a sort of round-table conference."

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, meanwhile, says that Syria opposes attempts to involve the United Nations in the crisis in Lebanon.

In an interview published by the official Syrian news agency Sana, Mr. Khaddam said Syria and the majority of Lebanese and Arab opposed attempts to internationalise the Lebanese crisis.

These attempts were "aimed at establishing a sectarian statelet that would justify the Zionist concept of establishing the racist Jewish capital into opposing quarters."

But police said the 11-day-old ceasefire that halted a week-long confrontation early this month survived the "Green Line" infractions in Beirut and sporadic sniping in the Syrian-besieged city of Zahlé in eastern Lebanon.

Fire brigades cordoned off the stricken area in Sidon to battle the fires that were set off by a total of 15 shells. Ambulances took three hours to complete the evacuation of the dead and wounded from the streets.

The Lebanese-French bank in Sidon was ablaze as a result of the barrage.

Responsibility for the killing of the three militiamen was claimed by the Joint Forces Military Command, which groups Palestinian and Lebanese leftist forces.

Security sources reported that the Israeli-backed militia of Maj. Saad Haddad and Palestinian-leftist forces also exchanged artillery fire elsewhere in southern Lebanon during the day.

Iran's Bank Mellî in Paris had paid \$56 million against shipping documents which turned out to be incomplete, he said, but added, "The government has frozen the money and a court is investigating the matter."

Journalists were unable immediately to question Mr. Nabavi further on the matter.

Mr. Nabavi said later in a state radio interview the court was in Paris because the crime happened in Paris.

He did not explain how the money paid by Bank Mellî could be frozen, nor what chance there was of regaining it.

His revelations followed persistent rumours in Tehran that funds set aside to buy arms had been embezzled by Iranian representatives abroad.

"The fight against Saddam ('Iraqi President Saddam Hussein) needs ammunition and military equipment which we have to get from sources that are not governments but companies," said Mr. Nabavi, one of the most powerful figures in the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai.

Under the deal, the Iranian embassy in Madrid was to have endorsed shipping documents when the arms cargo was loaded, and then the money would be paid.

"All this was done in the wrong way," Mr. Nabavi declared. "The Iranian charge in Spain endorsed the shipment without seeing the documents and the Bank Mellî paid the money even though the documents were incomplete."

Bank Mellî is the biggest of Iran's nationalised commercial banks and handles most foreign trade.

Iranian leaders have previously spoken of obtaining arms abroad to make up for war losses and Iran is believed to be receiving small arms from North Korea and Libya, as well as what it can get from non-governmental sources in the European weapons market.

The small home arms industry also makes some ammunition. A spokesman for the Spanish embassy in Tehran said he had no information on the reported deal, adding that the Madrid government was pledged not to sell arms to either of the warring nations.

NATIONAL

Qatari aide departs



AMMAN, April 19 (Petra) — The Qatari Interior Minister, Sheikh Khaled ibn Hamad Al Thani, and his delegation left Amman today at the end of a four-day official visit to Jordan.

During the visit, the delegation was received in audience by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and held talks with Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Interior Minister Suleiman Abar and other officials, to discuss bilateral cooperation in civil defence, security and civil affairs. The delegation also toured several security and defence centres in Jordan and looked into their activities and services.

Jordan holds swimming competition

AMMAN, April 19 (Petra) — The first official swimming competition in Jordan was held at Al Hussein Youth City's winter swimming pool today under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

The president of the national federation of swimmers, Mr. Abdullah Abu Nuwar, said in a speech on the occasion that the federation is currently training a national team of swimmers to take part in regional and international swimming competitions, and has decided to establish a centre for training children and young people to swim.

Taking part in today's competition were 104 male and female competitors, and the winners received prizes and medals from Crown Prince Hassan at the end of the competition.

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In witness whereof I have caused these letters to be patent and to be scaled as of the fourth day of August year of one thousand and nine hundred and seventy seven, period of patent: 16 years.

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Badran stresses the importance of the RSS

AMMAN, April 19 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran today stressed the government's readiness to support scientific research projects carried out by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

Speaking during a visit to the RSS, Mr. Badran said that the government will earmark the necessary funds to assist the society to pursue its research work. He also emphasised the importance of cooperation between the RSS and the public and private sectors, and Jordan's universities.

The prime minister also toured the RSS' various sections and looked into their activities, and then held a meeting with the RSS director Dr. Albert Butros, who briefed him on the society's work, activities and services.

Dr. Butros also spoke about the society's financial situation and its future programmes, as well as projects being carried out jointly with other Arab states and RSS participation in regional and international seminars and conferences.

Dudin leaves for FAO conference

needs of the private, industrial, agricultural and mining sectors.

The 16 participants in the seminar represent the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Works, the Vocational Training Corporation, the Arab Potash Company, the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company, the Jordan Cement Factories Company, the Jordan Electricity Authority and the Jordanian Electricity Company.

In an opening speech the minister outlined the importance of the seminar, whose participants act as liaison officers between their firms or institutions and the Vocational Training Corporation.

Jordan will need nearly 150,000 more workmen of various specialisations to implement projects contained in the coming five-year economic plan, the minister said.

Participants in the eight-day seminar will discuss subjects connected with vocational training policy and the manpower planning

of the five day conference, which starts on Tuesday, will discuss agriculture in the Middle East and then report to the FAO's general conference, to be held in Rome in the last quarter of this year, Mr. Dudin said in a pre-departure statement.

The conference will be attended by ministers and other senior officials of 24 Middle East countries, as well as by delegations from international and Arab organisations.

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Max speed set at 90

AMMAN, April 19 (J.T.) — The maximum speed on roads outside city limits in Jordan has been reduced to 90 kilometres an hour by regulations published in the latest issue of the official gazette.

The speed limit for trucks and buses, according to the regulations, is now 80 kilometres an hour.

Vehicles will still have to obey posted speed limits where they are lower than the new maximum speed. Formerly, the top speed for small cars was 100 kilometres an hour.

Police nab 3 killers

AMMAN, April 19 (Petra) — The three assassins who took part in the murder of two teachers in Ajloun District last month have been arrested by security forces, the Public Security Directorate announced here last night.

The three men, who killed the two teachers on March 16 as they were boarding a bus to go to work had escaped after committing their crime, the announcement said.

Security men conducted an intensive search throughout the country and were able to arrest the assassins with the help of the public, it added.

The names of the assassins were given as Houd Ali Qoudah, Isa Mohammad Hassan and Ali Musata Abdur Rahman, all from Ajloun.

Today is Children's Day

AMMAN, April 19 (Petra) — Celebrations to mark National Children's Day will start tomorrow with the main cultural event at Al Hussein Youth City, Dr. Izzat Jaradat, secretary general of the Year of the Child Committee, announced here today.

He said that children from all over the country will participate in a three-day painting exhibition to open at the Palace of Culture, in which 450 paintings by children will be put on display.

Other governorates will hold similar exhibitions to mark the occasion, Dr. Jaradat said.

He added that the celebrations, the first of their kind in Jordan, are aimed at expressing the country's concern for and interest in the development of children's talents.

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AMMAN, April 19 (Petra) — A delegation from the Pakistani Defence College, headed by Brig. Agha Massoud IHasan, arrived today in Amman. The delegation will visit a number of military sites, training centres and several archaeological sites in Jordan in addition to meeting Jordanian officials.

AMMAN, April 19 (J.T.) — The Italian chargé d'affaires, Mr. Juzo Luca, and the cultural attache at the Italian embassy in Amman, Mr. Paolo Beksardi, yesterday called on the director of the Foreign Ministry's cultural department, Mr. Abdul Hamid Omar. They discussed problems facing the acceptance of Jordanian students at Italian universities in the light of new regulations issued by these universities for non-Italian students.

AMMAN, April 19 (J.T.) — The final round of General Secondary Certificate Examinations (iawjib) will begin on May 27, Al Ra newspaper reported today, quoting Ministry of Education sources. It said that the examinations will last eight days.

AMMAN, April 19 (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the general assembly meeting of the Arab Overland Transport Union, which will open in Kuwait on May 5. The director of transport at the Ministry of Transport, Mr. Yaqoub Haddad, said the participants will review the union's annual report and the fiscal budget for the last two years as well as a plan of action for future activities. The federation groups Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and North Yemen.

SOUTH SHUNEH, April 19 (Petra) — The Cooperative Bank has established a branch here to offer services to farmers and citizens in the central Jordan Valley region. A bank spokesman said that the bank will start operations this week.

AMMAN, April 19 (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the Arab Railway Federation meeting which will be held in Baghdad on April 25, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Transport, Mr. Hashem Al Taher, announced here. Mr. Taher, who is also cha-

irman of the federation, said that the participants will discuss matters connected with Arab railway networks. The federation, established in 1979, is made up of eight Arab member states: Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Algeria, in addition to Palestine.

AMMAN, April 19 (Petra) — A delegation from the Jordanian Arabic language academy left for Morocco yesterday to take part in a conference on Arabising scientific terms open in Tangiers tomorrow. Apart from Arabising scientific and technical terms, participants in the three-day conference will draw up plans for publishing an Arab lexicon. The head of the delegation, Dr. Abdul Karim Khalifa, said. Dr. Khalifa, who is the president of the Jordanian academy, said that he will submit a report on steps taken by Jordan to Arabise foreign terminology. Dr. Khalifa will be accompanied by a two-member delegation to the conference, which will be attended by delegations representing Arabic academies in other countries.

IRBID, April 19 (Petra) — The president of Yarmouk University, Dr. Adnan Badran, today opened an exhibition entitled "The Flowers of Jordan in Pictures." The four-day exhibition includes both photographs and drawings of Jordanian flowers.

AMMAN, April 19 (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the Universal Postal Union's (UPU's) 19-day executive council meeting, to begin in Switzerland on April 17. The director of postal affairs at the Ministry of Communications, Mr. Ali Al Jaber, who will be leading the Jordanian delegation, said that the council is scheduled to discuss among other matters issues involving the transportation of mail by land and air, and the cost of freight. The executive council meets annually in Berne to ensure continuity of the union's work in the interval between UPU congresses; undertakes studies; draws up proposals, and makes recommendations to the congress. It is responsible for encouraging, supervising and coordinating international cooperation in the form of technical assistance and vocational training in postal affairs.

The remarkable results of a return to painting

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The exhibition of paintings and drawings by Ivy Nasir now on show at the American Centre makes one wonder: How many other women are painting quietly at home, fitting it in with their supposed role of running a home and raising a family?

How many other women like Ivy Nasir have recommitted themselves to painting after their children have grown up, leaving them time at last to grow in their art? We can only wonder, now that Ivy Nasir has made us aware of their existence.

After taking her degree in fine arts from De Pauw University, Indiana, Mrs. Nasir got married, and found her time filled with the

responsibilities of her family. There was no time to put into practice what she had trained for. Two years ago, painting became once more an important part of her life, and she started working seriously — ultimately producing enough work to hold this, her first solo exhibition.

The artist's style is starting to change now, after this period of dedication; and the time is ripe for

assessment and the objective view of her work that only an exhibition can give.

Jerusalem still holds an unerring fascination for artists, and it is to Jerusalem, where she lived before moving to Amman 14 years ago, that Mrs. Nasir returns to sketch and draw, and to collect inspiration and ideas for work back at home. Working in all the media and sometimes mixing them, the artist captures Jerusalem, Jordanian landscapes and still-lifes in her literal, realistic style.

By detailing the foreground with brickwork, oriel, and gardens, and by outlining in sure firm lines the distant domed roofs of the stacked houses with their forest of antennae, Mrs. Nasir achieves in her pen-and-ink drawings of Jerusalem, particularly "Damascus Gate", an airy perspective

and a confident lightness.

The same lightness and confidence is seen in "The Dome of the Rock in Pink and Blue", an almost romantic, impressionistic vision with its subtle hues.

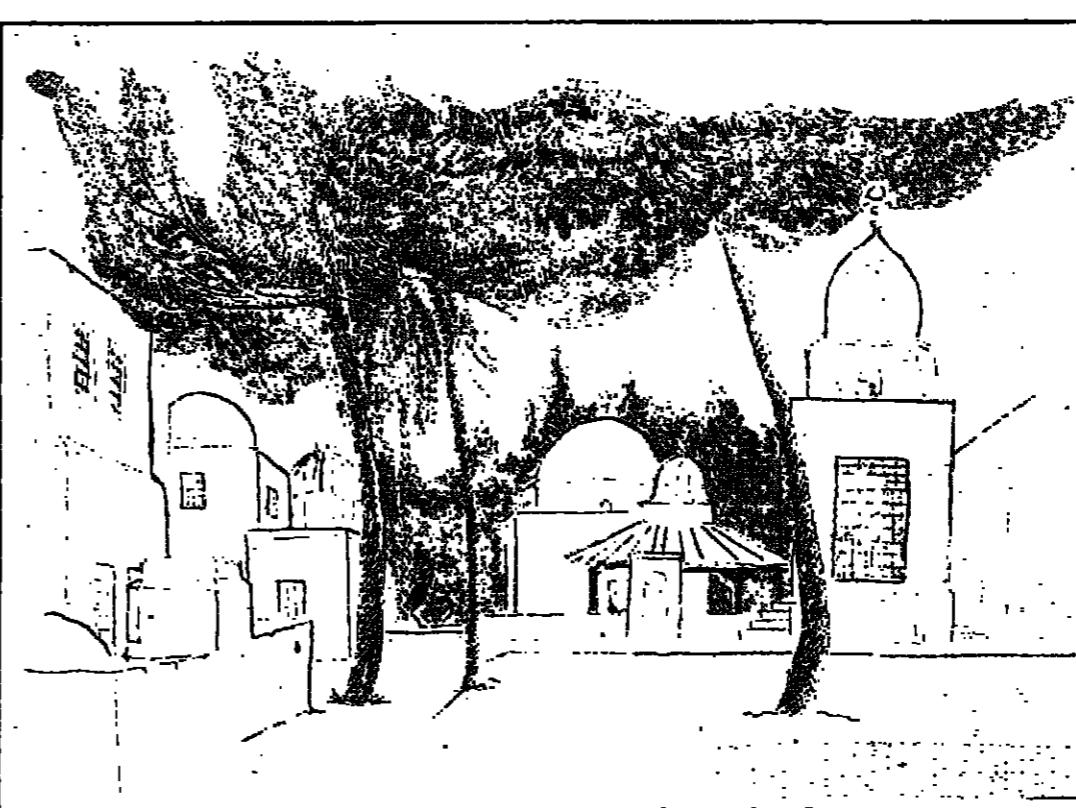
These less literal oils, like "Dome of the Rock" and "Yama" a study of the artist's mother-in-law which captures something of the essence of old Arab women, sitting as the subject does — proud, calm and solid, the black and red of her traditional dress giving her substance and form in the background of feathery green — are much more alive than the artist's portraits.

The idea of painting in detail Arab women in their beautiful gay traditional dresses — "Arab Woman in Lifa Dress" etc. — and the composition of these works, using the locally made rugs and the Syrian infant chair to echo the design of the intricate embroidery of the dress, are both original and appropriate; but in actual execution they somehow fail.

The paintings are lifeless, despite the gay colours, and two-dimensional looking, as if they had been copied from photographs, while in fact they were painted in the studio from life. This discrepancy between conception and reality hints at a technical problem, rather than any artistic failure.

Unfortunately there may have been a lack of artistic insight when the artist decided to the heavy lifeless background to "Canaan" and the dark shadow to "Grandmother's Teapot with Plum Shadow": two works which would otherwise have been as attractive as "Grandmother's Teapot with Two Tangerines" and "Copper Pot with Straw Mat", with their delicate detailing and soft subtle colours.

Mrs. Nasir is a shy, retiring woman who has chosen to travel to London and her native United States while her exhibition runs here in Amman — an exhibition that marks her serious and significant return to art.



Drawing by Ivy Nasir in an exhibition at the American Centre

Cross-stitch and Kufic

Text and photos
By Marianne Pearson
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN — Mrs. Rihab Dajani created a new art form when she adapted centuries-old Arabic calligraphy designs for use in cross-stitch embroideries. For serpentine, the angular Kufic style of lettering proves to be as suited to needlework as the traditional Palestinian type as to monumental decorations cut in stone.

Mrs. Dajani's original inspiration was the illustration in an Arabian-American Oil Company calendar of a verse from the Koran. She used it for cross-stitch decorations on a three-piece coffee table and endtables. That was in 1972, when her husband Jarir was teaching at the University and the Dajanis had emigrated from Jerusalem to the United States. We're in Durham, North Carolina, since that time she has produced about 50 pieces, most of them wall hangings. Because the designs all out the name of God or verbatim from the Koran, they are never used for something which might stepped on.

A large part of Mrs. Dajani's expertise in the craft is the first step: the library search for a usa-

ble design. Typically a design comes from an illustration of decorations on old buildings, usually mosques in Iran or Iraq. Sometimes part of the lettering is obliterated, and the challenge is to supply what is missing.

After the design is planned it goes onto the fabric by "counting out," the method she learned as a schoolgirl in Jerusalem.

"That's the nice thing," she said. "You don't draw a pattern — you do it directly. With good cross-stitching, you have to count."

This was the stumbling block for neighbours and newcomers to whom she taught needlework in Sunnyvale, California, where the Dajanis now live. "They were afraid to do anything which didn't have a pattern stamped on it," she said.

When she was a child she embroidered on the material of old rice and sugar sacks. And the materials she uses now are not much more expensive. She uses burlap purchased by the yard, which she says is "easy for the eyes" because of the size of its threads. She covers the whole piece with yarn — wool or acrylic — which she buys when it is being sold at bargain prices.

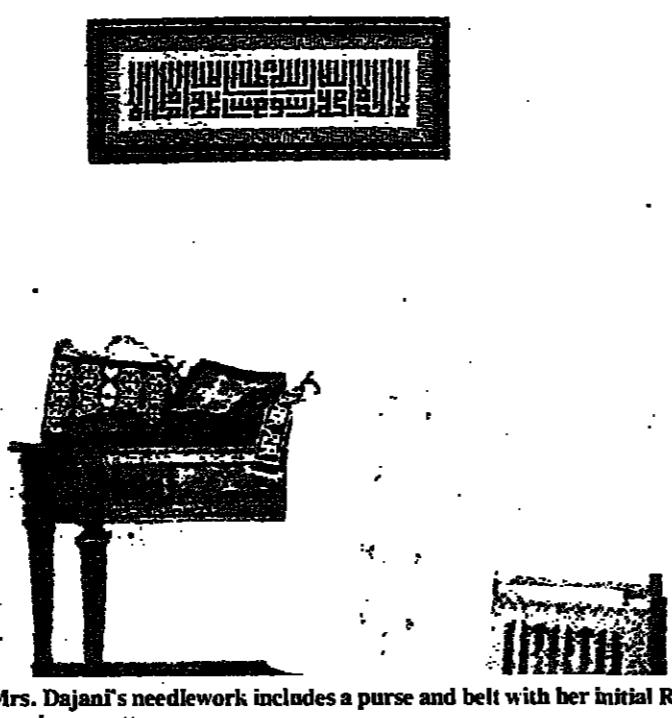
Mrs. Dajani spends three hours daily at her craft — the hour after the children leave for school, an hour at noon, and an hour in the evening.

"You become an addict. It's very relaxing work," she said, "and it's nice to see the result when you're done."

Ordinarily Mrs. Dajani stays with one piece of work until it is completed, which is usually about three weeks. However, a problem design which she brought with her from the United States had intrigued her for a long time. It is the name Allah in the shape of a star, with lines turning at a 45-degree angle instead of the usual 90 degrees.

She showed a cousin who works with the computer at the University of Jordan the design in a book of Islamic art. Within a few days he had the computer's solution to the problem of how to cross-stitch the design. She let her other work go to try it out immediately.

When a piece is finished she



Mrs. Dajani's needlework includes a purse and belt with her initial forming a pattern.

finds it impossible to part with it; but she sometimes makes copies of the original for close friends or family members. Her parents live in Jerusalem, where her father has a spice shop in the Old City. Of her six brothers, two are living in Amman.

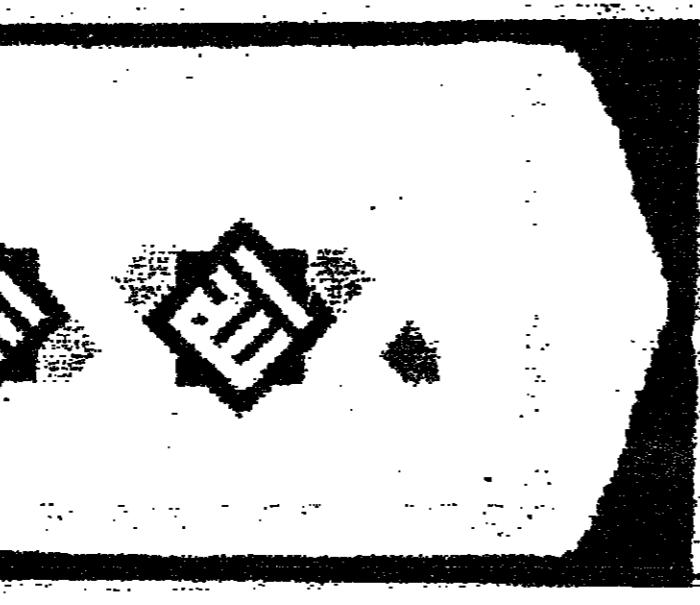
For a change of pace Mrs. Dajani embroiders clothing, including jeans for the children. Most of this work is for her daughters, but embroidery her son's name on

his jacket was a wise move, she found. She also does macrame work and plans to take a good supply of Hebron glass beads back to California for macrame projects.

During the year and a half the Dajanis expect to be living in Jordan, she is hoping the opportunity will come to see some of the historic buildings she has studied. Her face lights up when she says, "I'd really like to go to Baghdad."



Computerised solution to the design problem of the name of Allah in a star pattern

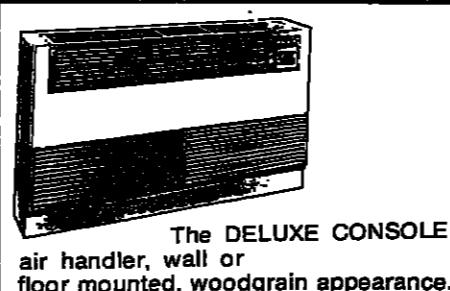
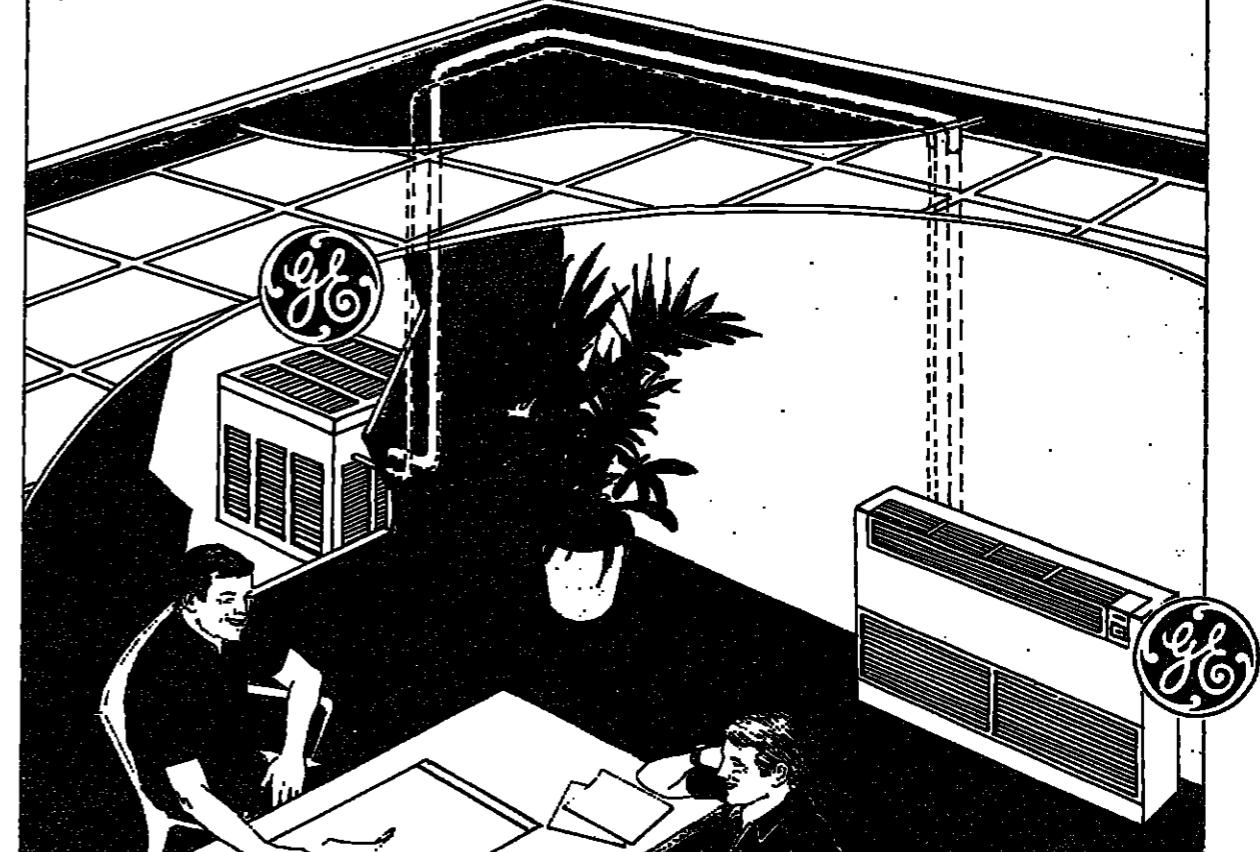


Dajani draws her inspiration and designs mainly from verses of the Koran.

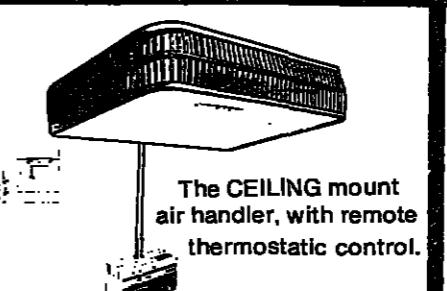
QUALITY COOLING: NOISE-FREE WITH

GENERAL ELECTRIC

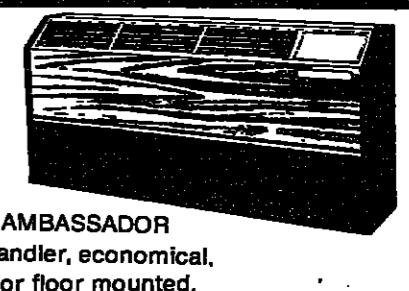
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The DELUXE CONSOLE air handler, wall or floor mounted, woodgrain appearance.



The CEILING mount air handler, with remote thermostatic control.



The AMBASSADOR air handler, economical, wall or floor mounted.

* Whether the application is residential or commercial, General Electric has the split cooling system that can do the job with dependability and economy.

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* Heating can be added to the system as an option. Noise free, quality cooling with GE's split cooling system.

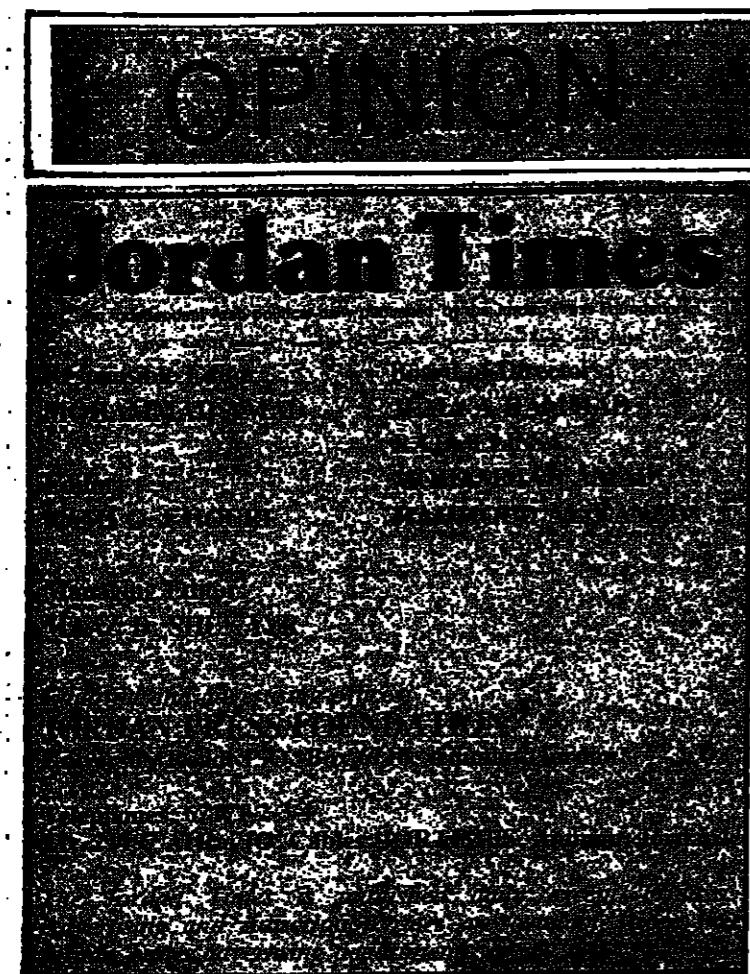
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GENERAL ELECTRIC



To kill an arms deal

WASHINGTON's plan to sell sophisticated AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia has met with such severe opposition from Israel and the Zionist lobby in the United States that it may have to be postponed indefinitely. The current mood in the American capital is that any sizable arms sales to Saudi Arabia will have to be broken into smaller packages if the opposition is to be appeased.

However we view the controversy, it has inflicted severe damage on U.S. Middle East policy as formulated in the early days of President Ronald Reagan's administration. If anything, the storm over the AWACS complicates Washington's attempt to deal with the Middle East and the Gulf region as one "strategic" unit. During his recent tour of the region, Secretary of State Alexander Haig found that the countries involved, especially Jordan and Saudi Arabia, are more concerned about the Palestinian problem than they are about any Soviet threat to the region.

The AWACS saga has spotlit the issue. It now seems likely that the U.S. Senate will not approve the sale. Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd, in a letter to Mr. Haig last week, objected to supplying Saudi Arabia with the AWACS not because this would jeopardise Israel's security; he claimed that the secret weapon could fall into Soviet hands through the Saudis.

The opposition is going to great lengths to kill the deal.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'II: British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has given a hint to the United States when she said she regarded the results of the presidential election there as a reason for the failure to achieve progress towards the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

This means that Mrs. Thatcher does not acquit Washington of responsibility for the delay, particularly seeing that she has called for new steps towards a solution, as she wants to tell the Arabs that she shares their view that the European initiative has been delayed and that Washington has something to do with this delay.

Naturally, Mrs. Thatcher is expected to raise the question of the European initiative during her talks in Saudi Arabia. She will hear in Riyadh and the other Gulf capitals a clear explanation of the Arab position, namely that the Palestine issue is the crux of the dispute in the area, and that Israeli aggression is the central threat to the area's security and stability. Consequently the security and stability of the Gulf cannot be imposed by a foreign power, but must come about through respect for the Arab right to defend the area's stability.

Naturally, Arab officials expect to hear from Mrs. Thatcher about the role which Britain intends

to play in activating the European initiative on the Middle East.

AL DUSTOUR: In the conference which the American secretary of state held before leaving occupied Palestine, he spoke about his talks with the Israelis, affirming anew America's support for a strong Israel. But he hinted that Israel would understand America's interests in the area. The Israeli foreign minister revealed the extent of his country's difference with Mr. Haig about the sale of sophisticated American planes to Saudi Arabia.

On Saturday, the New York Times reported that the planes to supply Saudi Arabia with AWACS planes are being opposed by the Israelis and the American Congress to the point that there is now an inclination to postpone the deal.

Israel is acting with hypocrisy, to prove to the Americans that the real danger to the area is coming from Afghanistan, not from Israel.

America's Arab friends should pay attention to the question of their security and armaments, just as the United States shows its concern about its interests in the area. They should also develop their foreign and defense policies to obtain the necessary arms from all world markets open to them outside the American market.

DE FACTONOMICS UNRWA Financing: Trick or treat

By T.A. Jabi

are less than \$1 million. The United States, total contributions three decades amount to \$86 billion, which is less than one th

Part of the political game have the Arab countries UNRWA's bill. Indeed, the countries have been contributing in cash and services. The total payments of Arab countries \$100 million. Some of the actual contributors to UNRWA activities have been the Arab countries, Syria, Egypt and Lebanon.

One year (1979/80), these countries provided direct assistance to Palestinian refugees to \$174 million. Out of this, Jordan provided \$35.4 million. The expenses are also increasing.

The accounting deficit UNRWA's budget is real. It has been recurring over the last years with an increasing magnitude. With the administration and financial expertise available UNRWA and the U.N. sys adequate means to meet such

should have been formal and adopted by now. Closing ools is not acceptable on human and political grounds. It would also be considered an easy way out of an apparently financial inconvenience. Of the long list of United Nations resolutions since 1947 on the Palestine question, is "what is next?"

Let's have a look at UNRWA data. The total UNRWA expenditures for the thirty years (1950-1980), including its own administrative expenses, is less than \$2 billion (\$1843 million). Over this period, the Palestinian refugee has got on the average \$50 annually for his education, health and relief services. In contrast, the Israeli citizen is receiving foreign aid of about \$1,000 annually. The contrast is astonishing and alarming. Since UNRWA's financing has been based on voluntary contributions, it has been subjected to political considerations. No socialist country has ever contributed to UNRWA's budget, except for Yugoslavia whose total payments

per than that.



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoons
6:05 Children's programme
6:25 Little house on the Prairie
7:10 Programme Preview
7:25 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Wrestling
10:20 Bestseller
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Cont. of Bestseller

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:20 Sport Magazine
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Benson
9:10 Spoils of War
10:00 News in English
10:15 Bestseller
11:00 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

955 KHz AM & 99 MHz

FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
11:00 Talking Points
11:30 Sign off
News Headlines
12:00 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
14:00 Pop Session
15:00 News Bulletins
16:00 Instrumentals
Centres of Culture
Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:00 Instrumentals
Brothers-in-law
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Sports round-up
30-minute theatre
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Music
Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 Sign off

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30
News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions: 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses: 17:30 Dateline: 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Leaving Earth": 18:30 Country Music USA: 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses: 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters: 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz): 21:00 VOA World Report: 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

7:50 Cairo (EA)
7:50 Agaba
8:15 Cairo
9:00 Damascus
9:15 Kuwait
9:30 Muscat, Dubai
9:40 Dharan, Doha
9:55 Bahrain, Doha
9:55 Beirut
10:10 Agaba
14:15 Cairo (EA)
14:15 Moscow, Beirut (SU)
15:00 Kuwait

15:15 Rome, Athens (IA) 15:20 Tripoli, Benghazi (LN) 15:20 Belgrade (YU) 15:30 Kuwait (KU) 15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV) 16:15 Cairo 17:45 Cairo 19:00 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi 20:00 Beirut (MEA) 23:59 Baghdad 01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

03:00 Cairo
05:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:00 Aqaba
06:30 Damascus
07:00 Beirut
07:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
08:00 Aqaba
08:35 Cairo (EA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Cairo
11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:15 Athens, Madrid
12:00 London
12:30 Cairo
13:00 Paris
14:00 Cairo
14:25 Beirut, Moscow (SU)
15:25 Belgrade, Medina (SV)
16:30 Jeddah (SV)
16:30 Kuwait (KU)
16:45 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)
19:30 Kuwait
20:00 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30 Jeddah
20:45 Dharan

20:45 Sign on Morning Show 7:30 News Bulletin Morning Show 10:00 News Headlines 11:00 Talking Points 11:30 Sign off News Headlines 12:00 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 14:00 Pop Session 15:00 News Bulletins 16:00 Instrumentals Centres of Culture Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:00 Instrumentals Brothers-in-law 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:30 Sports round-up 30-minute theatre 19:00 News Desk 19:30 Music Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 22:00 Sign off

22:00 Sign on Morning Show 7:30 News Bulletin Morning Show 10:00 News Headlines 11:00 Talking Points 11:30 Sign off News Headlines 12:00 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 14:00 Pop Session 15:00 News Bulletins 16:00 Instrumentals Centres of Culture Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:00 Instrumentals Brothers-in-law 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:30 Sports round-up 30-minute theatre 19:00 News Desk 19:30 Music Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 22:00 Sign off

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CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 42203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club: Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

PHARMACIES:

Amanus 23672
Nairouki 36730
Al-Salam 64216
Watania 22924
Safa (—)

ZARQA:

Tariq Hajjawi 85445/86234

IRBID:

Se'd Dalmunash 2773/27456

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

7:50 Cairo (EA)

7:50 Agaba

8:15 Cairo

9:00 Damascus

9:15 Kuwait

9:30 Muscat, Dubai

9:40 Dharan, Doha

9:55 Bahrain, Doha

9:55 Beirut

10:10 Agaba

14:15 Cairo (EA)

14:15 Moscow, Beirut (SU)

15:00 Kuwait

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance (government) 75111

Civil Defence rescue 61111

Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2

Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3

Police headquarters 39141

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Amanus 23672

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Al-Salam 64216

Watania 22924

Safa (—)

ZARQA:

Tariq Hajjawi 85445/86234

Al-Khayyam 41541

Al-Ahram 63911

Al-Nahda 63006

Bashar 71329

Zeid 84476

TAXIS:

Red, waxed) 280

Potatoes (local) 100

Lettuce (head) 50

MIDDLE EAST

\$20 billion expected in Saudi defence budget

ADH, April 19 (R) — While Arabia shops in the West for need weapons, civil defence orities in Riyadh have anned an eight-day test of their raid precautions, complete periodic siren blasts in some

reflecting what officials des- and uncertainties in the die East, the next Saudi bud- is expected by Western dip- to devote more than \$20 on to defence.

urrent arms deals include pur- of 62 F-15 fighters from the and of warships from France, e diplomats said interest has expressed in new battle s, the West German Leopard one candidate.

ess reports of interest in the west European Tornado j-role aircraft could not be, armed in Riyadh.

Saudi Arabia's government

protect a country of around million inhabitants, many of immigrants, spread across than 2.6 million square kilo- tres.

ne Saudi expert has calculated

ulation density at about that of United States in 1800.

et the desert kingdom, con- 168 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, one-fourth of world total. More may lie the sands of the Rub Al

Li, the country's vast and lar-

uninhabited south-central

explaining the worries that

Saudi Arabia's big emp-

on defence, a Western dip-

it in Jeddah said: "It may

be legitimate to ask if the Sa-

udi all the arms they are buy-

ing. But when they look around,

the world is a frightening place."

orthward they see the un-

ited Arab-Israeli dispute and

outbursts of violence in Leb-

an, while Iraq fights a war with

revolutionary Iran and Soviet tro-

opers deployed in Afghanistan.

diplomat said that along the

ern edge of the Arabian Pen-

insula. Marxist South Yemen had in recent years stirred insurrections in both its neighbours — North Yemen and the Sultanate of Oman. Oman and Iran control the Straits of Hormuz, the entrance to the oil-bearing Gulf.

In June, Saudi Arabia will open a pipeline across from its Gulf oil fields to Yanbu on the Red Sea which at capacity will enable it to bypass Hormuz with 3.5 million barrels per day, somewhat over a third of present output.

The Reagan administration appears to have been perplexed by the cool Saudi response to the idea of U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) designed to deter Soviet or other threats to the Gulf's oil.

Diplomats said the Saudis felt the best way to start restoring Middle East stability would be for the West to show progress in finding a settlement of the Palestine problem.

The Palestinians and Israel's presence in Jerusalem arouse passions among Gulf Arabs which are certainly as strong as those stirred in the West by the prospect of petrol queues. Arab newspaper editorials argue. They urge Western leaders to consider the feelings of sellers as well as users of crude oil.

Diplomats said the Saudis are aware of concern in the Gulf that, with the Arabs and Israelis deadlocked, a Rapid Deployment Force could stir public anger.

Worry also persisted in the area that, far from deterring Moscow, the RDF might cause the Soviet Union to boost its own physical presence in the Arabian Peninsula, the diplomats said.

Soviet warships now use the South Yemeni port of Aden and Moscow has advisers in both Yemeni states.

But there are already contingents of U.S. and French personnel in Saudi Arabia who, whether or not there is a Rapid Deployment Force, will be required in the country for some years to support the new, advanced weapons.

Kuwait won't use oil weapon yet

BEIRUT, April 19 (R) — Kuwait's foreign minister was quoted today as saying that the time to use oil weapon to influence Western policy on the Middle East had not yet arrived.

But if the time came, Kuwait would use the weapon, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah said in an interview with the Beirut English-language weekly, Monday Morning. He gave no details.

Rejecting Palestinian criticism that Kuwait had not used its oil to put pressure on the United States to change its policy on the Middle East, Sheikh Sabah said his country supplied very little oil to the U.S.

"Still, that would not prevent me from using this weapon if some day I find that I need to use it. But I believe that the time to use it has not come, and one mustn't always wave the only weapon one has."

In interview with Lebanese leftist daily

British minister calls for PLO, Israeli concessions

BEIRUT, April 19 (R) — A British minister has called on the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel to make concessions to help secure a settlement to the Middle East conflict, the Beirut left-wing newspaper As Safr said today.

It quoted the British minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Douglas Hurd, as saying in an interview that all sides involved should show some movement.

But he said there was little prospect of an initiative by the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC) crystallising before the summer. Israel's elections are due on June 30.

The European objective was to achieve a settlement, he said, "but if the PLO closes the door in our face there will be no benefit from a move by us."

"Israel also should make substantial changes in its policy in order to achieve successful results from any negotiations," Mr. Hurd was reported as saying. He specifically mentioned Israel's settlement policy in the occupied territories and its

action against south Lebanon.

He called for PLO recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure boundaries in return for Israeli recognition of Palestinian self-determination.

The interview was published to coincide with a visit to the Gulf by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw, the current president of the EEC council of ministers, had talks two days ago with Palestinian commando chief Yasser Arafat about the European initiative.

Dr. van der Klaauw is touring the region to establish the attitude of Middle East leaders to the initiative.

Israel has said it is doomed to failure since it did not take vital Israeli interests into account.

After his discussions with Mr. Arafat on Friday, Dr. van der Klaauw said the PLO had responded to all questions posed in an open manner and had dealt with the problems of the region in depth.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

The Old City celebrates Easter Sunday

JERUSALEM, April 19 (R) — Christian pilgrims of different sects mingled today in the Old City of Jerusalem to celebrate Easter Sunday. The city's narrow alleyways were filled from sunrise as worshippers hurried to the holy places to begin the day's prayers. Israeli troops were present in large numbers. The central Christian service took place in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre which contains the traditional sites of the crucifixion and entombment of Jesus. Latin Patriarch Giacomo Beltritti conducted a Catholic mass early in the morning and led the traditional three-fold procession around the Rotunda and from there to the traditional rock on which the body of Jesus was laid for anointing in oil. At the Garden Tomb outside the walls of the city, Protestants began seven hours of continuous prayers at sunrise. Many Protestants regard this site as the correct location of Jesus's tomb. The services were in English, German, French, Finnish, Dutch and Swedish. To add to the cosmopolitan atmosphere, Orthodox Christians today began celebrating Holy Week. Greek Orthodox worshippers held their traditional Palm Sunday procession in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and were followed later by the Armenians, Copts and Syrian Orthodox. While city engineers were digging up part of the Via Dolorosa, traditionally believed to be the route taken by Jesus on his way to be crucified, they found ancient stone pavings from the Herodian era. These were laid on the surface so that pilgrims this year walked over the ancient pavings of 2,000 years ago.

Demolished house provoke riots in Tehran

TEHRAN, April 19 (R) — Bulldozers have flattened hundreds of illegally-built houses west of Tehran, provoking violent protests that led to 130 arrests and many injuries, Tehran newspapers have reported. They said revolutionary guards fired into the air and used tear gas yesterday to disperse the protesters at Karaj, 22 kilometres west of the capital. The houses had been built without permission on municipal land since the revolution, many of them substantial buildings of brick and cement. According to some reports, the homes belonged to about 300 poor families who had failed to get municipal housing and had nowhere else to go. But the pro-government Etelaat newspaper said that during the protest, expensive cars belonging to the self-proclaimed poor people were parked nearby. Housing is a sensitive issue in Iran. One of the charges against former Tehran Mayor Gholam-Reza Nikpay, executed after the revolution, was that he had ordered the demolition of poor people's housing that did not conform with city regulations.

Saudi consultative council study completed

JEDDAH, April 19 (A.P.) — The long-promised study of the formation of a consultative council to the Saudi royal family has been completed and presented to King Khalid, the Saudi press agency said today. Minister of Interior Prince Nayef Bin Abdulaziz chaired the committee that drew up the study, expected to include provisions that would broaden the political base of the ruling Saudi family. No details of the council's make-up were released. The consultative council study was prepared by a committee chaired by Prince Nayef composed of three other government ministers, two religious leaders and two judges. The council is expected to include 60 to 70 members. The official news agency said they would be men of wisdom and knowledge. Crown Prince Fahd, deputy prime minister and the day-to-day ruler of the kingdom, requested the study less than three months after the November and December 1979 siege of the Muslim Holy Mosque in Mecca by religious fanatics and simultaneous demonstrations by dissident Shiite Muslims in the eastern oil-producing province. Prince Nayef said in an interview with a Saudi newspaper the study included proposals for reorganising regional administration so that local councils would advise on economic development. The kingdom now is divided into 14 administrative provinces, most of which are governed by princes of the royal family.

EEC envoy stresses Lebanon's role in M.E. settlement.

BEIRUT, April 19 (R) — Dutch Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw left Beirut today for home after a Middle Eastern tour to explore prospects for a European peace initiative. Dr. van der Klaauw, president of the European Economic Community (EEC) council of ministers, had talks with leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Jordan, Syria, Morocco, Iraq, Tunisia, Lebanon and the United States under a mandate from the 10-nation EEC. In a statement before leaving, Dr. van der Klaauw expressed the hope that peace would return to Lebanon and added that Lebanon had an important role in contributing to peace in the region. In an interview with the Lebanese English-language weekly magazine Monday Morning, Dr. van der Klaauw said the EEC would "look at the idea of international forces for Lebanon in a positive way" if the current Lebanon crisis could not be resolved by local or regional means. But he added that, after his talks with Lebanese officials, he did not consider the idea of an international force a practical possibility at the moment.

Egypt's mummies not to be reburied, but fate undecided

By Magda El Sanga

RO, (AP) — Defiled, desecrated, manhandled and mangled across centuries, Egypt's al mummies have been freed from reburial but where will finally rest is still up in the air.

"The idea of reburying them again is totally unacceptable. They are now part of the world's heritage, no longer mummies but monuments... it is true we are their guardians, but we share them. We are not allowed to destroy them," Mr. Hassan said in an interview at his office.

Seven weeks of talks and a 120-page report later, the council came up with three suggestions — one for the immediate future, and two long-term solutions.

For now, the mummy chamber will be cleaned and refurbished with air conditioners, plexiglass on the mummy cases and indirect lighting.

"We are going to display them properly, placing the objects



sterious appeal of a well-preserved body thousands of years old has attracted scientists and quacks.

found with them near them, and re-open the chambers to tourists within three or four months," Mr. Hassan said.

Long-term solutions are being considered: placing the mummies in a new cultural museum, or putting them in an underground museum by the Pyramids in Giza. The Giza plan calls for 40 or 50 rooms only for the mummies, with a laboratory for their maintenance.

"I like the Giza idea, underground so as not to spoil the Pyramid panorama, and in Giza because it's a necropolis. It follows the religious idea, gives continuity, more appropriate from the touristic point of view," he added.

"And they won't all be on exhibit, because after all if you see one mummy you've seen them all. We would probably exhibit one or

two fully, and cover the others showing only their faces, but keep them isolated with their own caretakers, a separate entity, a centre for studies... I like that idea better," Mr. Hassan said.

Thus the mummies with a long history of abuse await their fate.

The remains of the ancient royal mummies have been picked over and moved by grave-robbing archaeologists, charlatans, anthropologists and hobbyists. The mysterious appeal of a well-preserved body thousands of years old has attracted scientists and quacks, and the history of the mummies is a balanced blend of fact and fantasy.

The word mummy comes from the Arabic word *mumuniya*, or bitumen, a mixture of myrrh and pitch which the corpse was covered after the actual mummification process was completed.

Jewelry and amulets were bound to the corpse inside the linen swathing, and many mummies found by archaeologists in the past 200 years had been ripped to pieces centuries before by robbers looking for the gems.

The ancient priests, in an attempt to stave off the robbers,

"working in the dead of the night in fear and desperate haste,"

moved the corpses of the dead

kings to a common grave shortly

after the ceremonial burials.

Mr. C.W. Ceram says in his book

"Gods, Graves and Scholars."

The most famous exception to escape the tomb robbers was Tutankhamen. His grave was found intact and inviolate.

Shortly after the discovery

journalists created the curse of the

Pharaohs because of the sudden

deaths of people who worked on

the find.

"The curse of the Pharaohs is

purely a Western invention," says

French Egyptologist Mr. Guilleme Andreu, who has been

with the French archaeological

institute in Cairo for the past three

and a half years. "It's garbage."

The Arabs, who conquered

Egypt in the seventh century,

and the French who invaded with

Napoleon in the 18th century and

established modern Egyptology,

attributed another power to the

mummies: healing.

"Mummy power" was said by

the Arab scientist Ibn Sina to heal

headaches, abscesses, fractures,

contusions, epilepsy, sore throats,

debility, nausea, ulcers and food

poisoning.

Collectors of antiquities also

found a place in their private

displays for a mummy or two. There

were so many mummies in Egypt

— an estimated 500 million

before Christianity put an end to

the practice — that Western travellers around the turn of this century were buying them as souvenirs.

One such mummy is believed to

have gone down with the Titanic.

Scientists have expressed relief

at the decision not to rebury the

mummies. "There is still plenty of

valuable scientific research that

ECONOMY

Output grows more slowly than empty mouths

Bleak prospects for world food levels - WFC

ROME, April 19 (A.P.) — A newly-published U.N. agency report says Third World food output grew much more slowly than the number of empty mouths during the 1970s. It predicts a sharp increase in chronic hunger during the 1980s.

The report was released by the U.N. World Food Council, which is drawing up a "politically feasible" set of measures to guarantee that developing nations have enough food.

Representatives of the 36 nations in the WFC meet Tuesday in Rome to consider a four-part "world food security net." It will be proposed to WFC agriculture and development ministers at a May meeting in Yugoslavia.

Past international efforts to store grain for future crises have founders on disagreements between farming nations and consumers. Negotiations broke down in London in March on a world wheat convention because of disputes between farming nations and consumers.

"Over the 1970s, developing-

country food production grew at 2.7 per cent, well below the United Nations 4 per cent target estimated as necessary to meet consumption needs," the report, called "Food in the Context of the International Development Strategy," said. The WFC described the 18-page report as "major."

"Overall trends indicate a sharp increase in the number of chronically hungry people during this decade," the report said.

The United Nations established the WFC in 1974 to promote and coordinate political activity necessary to carry out the U.N. objective of feeding the world's hungry.

The WFC representatives who are meeting in Rome through Friday will consider a new international wheat accord. Talks broke down on the last one because of disputes over which countries will get first access to stored food reserves when they are released in a crisis.

In the talks, developed countries also felt that Third World demands were excessive for tec-

hnical assistance and money to help their food distribution systems. The WFC proposes this kind of aid in its food security programme as well.

The WFC measures also include loans from the International Monetary Fund to help poor countries cover their food costs, and strengthening three existing programmes: the World Food Programme, Food Aid Convention

and International Emergency Food Reserve.

The WFC report painted a bleak picture of the current world food situation.

"Global food stocks have recently fallen to dangerously low levels. Food production costs are rising in the world's low-income regions. Costly imports, which drain scarce foreign exchange,

only partially fill the widening food gap," the WFC said.

"The outlook for sub-Saharan Africa is particularly bleak, with per capita food production down since 1960, drought recurrent over large areas, and acute foreign exchange problems preventing many countries from fully meeting the increased needs for food imports," it said.

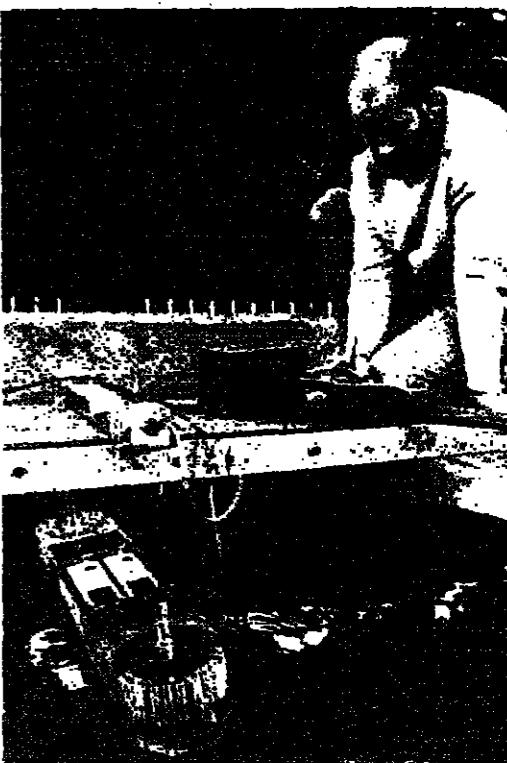
New development in wave energy

A scientist at the National Engineering Laboratory (NEL) in Scotland measures the output from a 1/100 scale model of the Oscillating Water Column (OWC) — one of the devices being developed in Britain to extract power from the waves.

The model in the tank is the latest in a series of OWCs and is considered to be the most practical device so far developed for generating energy cheaply and on a large scale from the waves. This version has a column at the front and rear rather than in a straight line and is moored at right angles — like a ship — rather than directly into the waves. This enables the wave power to run up the length of the column instead of across it.

The basic principle of the OWC is a massive rectangular structure floating in the sea with one end open to the waves. As the structure rises and falls with the wave motion, water levels inside the chamber create differential air pressures. These are used to drive air turbines which in turn produce electricity.

The model is being tested in the NEL's new large wave test tank which can provide a number of wave patterns including multifrequency short and long crested waves — the types common to the shores of Britain where the devices will eventually be sited.



Libya: OPEC must revise strategy

NICOSIA, April 19 (A.P.) — Libya's Oil Minister Abdessalam Zagaar called for a radical revision of the long term strategy plan of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), particularly on oil pricing, in an interview published in this week's issue of the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES).

Mr. Zagaar criticised the oil-pricing plan adopted by the strategy committee of OPEC last September. He said it was two years out of date when it was ad-

opted and lacked a proper approach to production policy, without which he added no sound pricing policy could be maintained.

As regards Libyan production Mr. Zagaar said Libya's current output of 1.6 to 1.7 million barrels a day was scheduled to decline to 1.3 to 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985.

The price formula proposed in the OPEC strategy committee report called for the indexation of crude oil prices in line with inflation and currency fluctuations,

plus an increase in real terms related to GNP/GDP growth if the main industrial countries.

Mr. Zagaar told MEES "our opinion from the beginning has been that the price formula must be revised."

Mr. Zagaar said the existing formula "took care of the inflation and currency depreciation aspects of the price issue, but it does not address itself to the market situation and the forces that govern the market."

Government supermarkets taking over

Blinds of private shops pulled down in Libya

By Roland Dallas

ROME — By the end of 1981 the private retail trade in Libya will probably be dead and the Libyan people will be shopping exclusively in huge state-owned supermarkets.

At the end of March, the radical socialist government of Col. Muammar Qadhafi closed down all private shops that sold clothes, shoes and home appliances, and by the beginning of May butchers' shops will have met the same fate.

The process began some months ago when shopkeepers found they were denied government licences to buy imported goods and saw their stocks dwindle and disappear.

The moves are part of a plan to abolish private enterprise in Libya and replace businesses with "people's committees for economy," as announced last month by Mohammad Zarouq Rajab, secretary of the general people's committee (prime minister).

into shape and to design elaborate decorations as they have for centuries.

But former shopkeepers and traders have few alternatives. "When I close up my shop, I suppose I shall get a job in a supermarket," one commented.

The authorities have been setting up supermarkets that sell goods at prices considerably lower than those in private shops.

This major change in the Libyan way of life was made to "carry out popular control over the distribution of goods and services to all towns and villages," according to an official statement.

Col. Qadhafi recently opened two of the new supermarkets in the Tripoli suburb of Andalous.

Each has six floors and sells items such as clothing, cosmetics, leather goods, electrical equipment, furniture and toys, and has parking space for 1,000 cars, according to the official state news agency JANA.

"With the goal of affirming the

thesis 'the wealth in the hands of the people' and to destroy exploitation definitively, a market has been built here," Col. Qadhafi said. "It is a considerable step forward."

Each supermarket should be able to supply the needs of a total of 83,000 citizens, JANA reported.

A third supermarket of the same size will soon be opened in Libya's second city, Benghazi, and there will also be 66 two-storey and 185 three-storey supermarkets elsewhere in the country.

A senior official declared that "the productive militants mark with their sweat, effort and work a historic victory of the people in taking control of commerce."

The entire country is steadily coming under the control of the "people's committees," which are guided by "revolutionary committees."

Banks and insurance companies have long been public property. In

1975, the revolutionary command council also nationalised government-financed private housing and the motor vehicle industry.

In September 1973, on the fourth anniversary of the military coup which brought Col. Qadhafi to power, the revolutionary command council took a controlling 51 per cent share in the assets of all the major oil companies operating in the country.

Libya, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), produces 1.7 million barrels of crude a day (b/d), out of a total OPEC production of 2.8 million b/d.

The country at present charges \$41 a barrel for its high-grade crude, and is among those OPEC members who persistently advocate higher prices.

The country's wealth from oil exports has allowed Col. Qadhafi to launch a system of profit-sharing based on his "third universal theory." In 1978 the revolutionary command council is-

ued new laws giving workers the right to joint ownership in business, hotels, factories and public sector industries.

Some Libyans have doubts about the efficiency of the most recent institutions under these laws — the supermarkets. Some of those already built and operated by the state have been reported to be suffering from shortages.

One of the motives behind Col. Qadhafi's reforms is to reduce corruption. But some citizens say supermarket goods in short supply are often resold privately at a profit.

Col. Qadhafi's version of socialism, as published in his "green book," includes the abolition of oil, and in the long term money as well.

"He will do it," a senior Western European analyst said. "In the past he has always done everything he said he would do and last June he said he had no use for money."

(Reuters)

Soviets exceed economic goal

MOSCOW, April 19 (R) — The Soviet Union yesterday announced economic targets had been overfulfilled so far this year in many areas including oil production, but indicated that overall industrial growth was well below target.

An official report issued by the central statistical board and published in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said industrial growth was 3.1 per cent up on the first three months of last year, well short of the annual growth target of 4.1 per cent.

In the energy sector, the statistics showed that 150 million tonnes of oil including gas condensate were produced from January to March this year, one per cent more than in the first quarter of last year, according to the Izvestia report.

This falls short of a quarter of the overall 1981 oil production target of 610 million tonnes, but experts cautioned it was too early to say the annual target might not be met since seasonal factors could make a difference later.

The statistics showed that 117 billion cubic metres of gas were produced in the first quarter of the year — a trend which if continued would at year's end put the Soviet Union ahead of its annual target of 458 billion cubic metres.

The most disappointing branch of energy remained coal where further quarter output was 186 million tonnes, a slight drop of less than one per cent from the same quarter last year.

If coal production was maintained at this level it would end the year ahead of the annual target of 738 million tonnes.

Steel production, another troubled area of the Soviet economy, amounted to 38.1 million tonnes, down slightly on three month figures last year, the statistics showed.

Izvestia listed as successful economic areas production of instruments, computer-technology, cars, tractors, cement and mineral fertiliser which it said reached 6.7 million tonnes, apparently an increase of five per cent from last year's first-quarter.

Meat and dairy products dropped by two per cent from last year's figures. A total of 2.1 million tonnes of meat were produced from state resources.

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Jordan 1981

Jeff in 150

The right pump at the right price

By Rowan Shirkie

Clean safe water is an essential, unquestionable need. Yet fewer than 40 per cent of the people in developing countries have access to it. The first consequence of this lack is disease. The second is the additional burden of hardship it means for the people who must somehow get water every day of their lives from whatever source is available.

Water for all -- reasonable access to safe water for every person on the earth by 1990 -- is the goal of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The goal itself is only reasonable, yet the way to it seems intimidating.

Progress can begin as simply as providing wells where they are most needed: groundwater, which requires little or no treatment to make it safe, is preferable to surface water -- but it requires pumps to draw it. Massive multimillion dollar schemes have been undertaken to do just that. But to the dismay of engineers, and the bitter disappointment of villagers in

developing countries, water projects fail.

At one time in the past five years, it was estimated that there were 32 million out-of-order handpumps in India alone, about 80 per cent of the total installed.

Handpump technology has changed little in the past 2000 years. The most commonly used type for community water supply is a piston pump, in which a piston moving up and down inside a cylinder creates a partial vacuum, and atmospheric pressure on the groundwater outside the pump cylinder pushes water up through the pump. The principle is the same as drinking water through a straw.

International assistance programmes for rural water supplies created a new demand for rugged, low-cost pumps designed for simple, trouble-free operation and maintenance by local technicians. Experience taught some hard lessons; handpumps as they existed were not adapted to use in developing country villages, where they might be in use continually for up to 18 hours a day.

worked by many different hands at different rates -- and never get a drop of oil or tightened nut.

In many countries the most common cause of pump breakdown was wear of the seals that prevent water already raised from slipping between the piston and the cylinder walls during pumping.

Success with an improved seal made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic led to investigations of the other uses this material might have for pumps.

At Waterloo University in Canada, a group of scientists sponsored by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) produced a novel design that simplified the pump mechanism, and substituted plastic pipe and moulded or milled plastic components for the traditional cast iron or steel.

The result is a lightweight but sturdy pump that is easy to transport and install, requires minimal upkeep -- and is inexpensive. Because many developing countries already produce PVC pipe for domestic use, the cost is reduced substantially.

A second important failing of traditional pumps -- breakage of the handles and their fulcrums from the stresses put on them by hard use -- was solved by eliminating the lever handle in favour of a crosspiece grip like a handlebar attached directly to the pump rod. Pumping is simply a straight up-and-down lifting and pushing motion.

The well site has been prepared in advance by another EWRA team, and a pyramid-like raised concrete platform poured with bolts for the pump stand cast into it. The average time for the 3-man EWRA crew on an installation of this sort is two hours. The cost is just slightly over \$50, installed.

Sometime later, the crew goes looking for the first pump the project had installed when it got visited -- rains make the trails impassable, vegetation growth makes them nearly invisible. The fenced-in pump enclosure appears out of a clearing that marks the beginning of a maize field. There is no one in sight. It looks abandoned.

But the pump pours forth a stream of water almost immediately after the engineer lifts the handlebar. "It works!" They seem genuinely surprised, but it does, after all, run counter to most of their experiences with pumps.

Later, when two women come to fill large clay pots used for carrying water, it is learned that about 100 people regularly draw their water at this well, coming once in the morning and once in the evening.

The PVC pump is not the ultimate solution to rural water supply in developing countries. But it can start safe water programmes flowing, and keep them going at a reasonable cost. Linked with other strategies, it may just be possible to provide water for all in the coming decades.

our problems has been with hyenas chewing the tee fittings and spigots from our pumps. The white PVC we use looks like bone -- a favourite with them. You can't really plan for that."

But it is obvious that the villagers take great pride in their wells and in their ability to maintain them. The pumps have not betrayed the effort they invested in building the wells and learning new ways of using water. They can trust the pumps to work, and if something should go wrong, it is not too difficult to set right again quickly.

The PVC pump has caught on in Malawi. The Malawians have 500 experimental pumps. They are waiting for the research results to be incorporated into a final set of specifications, and then plan to manufacture and install the best version in the thousands.

It's hard to believe that there is any water to be found, let alone pumped, in the Danakil Desert in the east of Ethiopia. But an attempt to settle nomadic Afar here involves establishing health posts and community services -- including water. At Kebana, a remote settlement on the edge of the Danakil, a team from the Ethiopian Water Resources Authority (EWRA) emerges from the cloud of powdery dust stirred up by their equipment truck to begin the installation of a PVC pump.

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(IDRC Feature)

Stroke Weapon

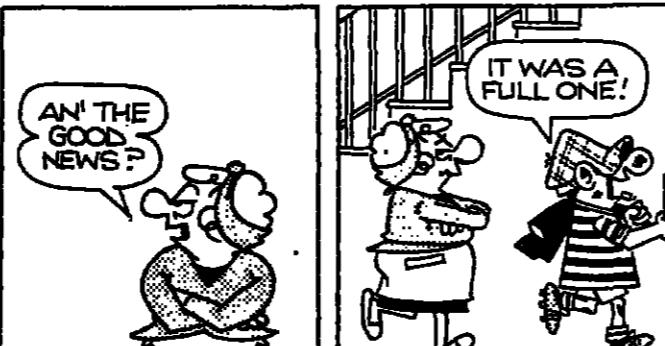


What had been considered an impossible operation on the back of the brain has been successfully performed on a 60-year-old teaching nun in Baltimore, Maryland. She had been having repeated attacks of dizziness and hallucinations, tiny temporary strokes that can presage a major, crippling one. Neurosurgeon George Allen at nearby Johns Hopkins University Hospital detected a partial blockage of the left vertebral artery supplying blood to the back of the brain, visible in the left and centre arterograms shown here. The artery, which had to be cleaned out, was no longer around than a drinking straw, buried well beneath the skull, and surrounded by some of the body's most delicate nerves and brain structures. Removing a 50-by-75 millimeter piece from the back of her skull, Dr. Allen began a 10-hour operation, peering through an operating microscope. He lifted an offending chunk of yellowish cholesterol from the artery which permitted the blood to flow freely again, as seen in the right arterogram. The patient today is a healthy and vigorous-looking mathematics teacher. The operation could give medicine a new weapon against the common kind of brain damage known as stroke, which affects nearly half a million Americans a year.

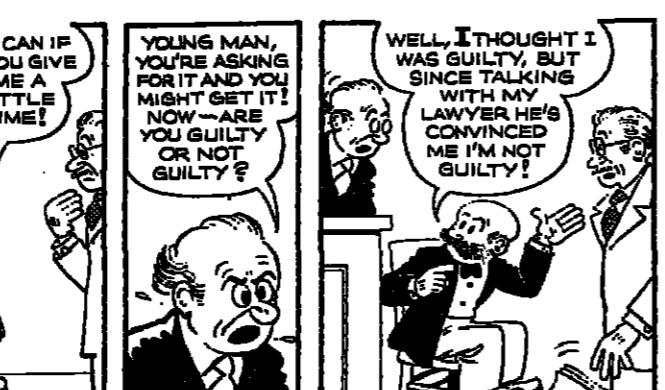
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Jeff



'If you believe in God, then you must believe in the devil'

Demons in a tranquil town

By Jack Cavafaugh

BROOKFIELD — This small, tranquil town of 11,000 people in southwestern Connecticut seems an unlikely place for demons as it is for a murder.

But in the last two months Brookfield has been the scene of a bizarre murder case -- believed to be the town's first, and which, according to the accused killer's attorney can be attributed to a grand jury for murder.

Not only does attorney Martin Minnella claim that 19-year-old Arne Johnson was possessed by demons when he allegedly killed 40-year-old Alan Bono but that he has photographs of the demons he commanded his client to kill.

When Mr. Johnson's murder trial begins, probably in late summer, Mr. Minnella has said he will offer "demonic possession" as a defence. If so, it will mark the first time such a defence has been presented in a murder case in the United States.

According to Mr. Minnella, Mr. Johnson, a tree surgeon who had never been in trouble with the law before, "was possessed by a demon and it was actually a demon who manipulated his body" when he is alleged to have killed Mr. Bono.

Mr. Minnella contends that demons possessing Mr. Johnson at the time of the slaying last February six were transferred to the boy's family here last June. Not long after, Mr. Minnella said, the boy's parents began experimenting with an Ouija board.

Then last summer according to

demologists, or "psychic researchers," Ed and Lorraine Warren of nearby Monroe, the boy became possessed by demons, causing extremely erratic behaviour.

Referred to the boy's parents by a local priest, the Warrens say they photographed several demons.

There were also tape-recordings in which, the Warrens say, young David is heard speaking in strange tongues and exhibiting

psychic powers -- said to be

classic symbols of diabolical possession.

Eventually the boy's family called on local priests for help. They in turn sought aid from the diocese of Bridgeport and seven priests from the diocese conducted four rites of exorcism on the boy in Glastell's home, at St. Joseph's church here and at the church rectory.

But according to the Warrens and Mr. Minnella, the boy remained possessed.

At that point, Mr. Johnson, whom the family has said was extremely close to their son, intervened and on several occasions challenged the demons to leave young David and "to take me on," Mrs. Warren said.

Shortly thereafter, the Warrens say, Mr. Johnson himself became possessed, suffering seizures during which he behaved violently, emitted growling noises, and claimed to see "supernatural beasts."

The lawyer says, he plans to subpoena priests, bishops and church documents" to support his case.

So far, the diocese of Bridgeport, which includes Brookfield, has said only that the family had asked for "spiritual guidance," that the diocese has tried to provide it and that the priests involved dealt only with the boy and not with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Minnella has said that

timony by priests involved in the exorcism rites would be crucial to his defence. "We're not talking about voodoo here," he said. "We're talking about a practice that's accepted by the Catholic Church and about a case based on recorded fact and not conjecture."

The attorney also said that, in his defence of Mr. Johnson, he will stress that "if you believe in God, then you must also believe in the devil."

Mr. Warren, the demonologist, also said he was convinced that the devil has been active in Brookfield and expressed anger over the silence of church officials.

Some members of the public are sceptical about the Warrens. They believe they are trying to promote their book -- *The Demonologist* which is now being sold nationally.

However, the couple points out that their book's first printing was sold out before their involvement became public and if the case does come to trial, the lawyer has said he would call experts of psychotherapy and para-psychology.

Mr. Johnson, meanwhile, is being held in the Bridgeport correctional centre, where his attorney said, he reads *The Bible* while remaining "possessed."

"This is going to be a unique case in the higher jurisprudence system in the United States," Mr. Minnella said.

(Reuters)

GOREN BRIDGE

By CHARLES H. GOREN

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ASK OMAR

Q.—I know that you have written several articles about the forcing pass, but I am still confused. This auction cropped up the other night:

East South West North
1 ♠ 1 NT 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass ?

I thought my partner's pass was forcing, so with nothing

else to do, I ventured five diamonds. That was doubled and beaten two tricks. As it turned out, four hearts would have been defeated by a trick or two, so partner was not exactly enthralled with my bid. Where did I go wrong? — J. Kaplan, N. Hollywood, Fla.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—You are right—we have written about the forcing pass on a number of occasions. Indeed, the last time we discussed the matter we gave a very simple but golden rule for deciding whether pass was forcing or not. We will repeat it:

In any situation where your side is known to have the balance of power, a pass by either partner is forcing on the other. Partner must either bid again or double the opponents—there is no alternative.

But you have to differentiate between a hand where your side is proved to have the balance of the power and

one where partner has simply taken some strong action.

For example, on the sequence shown, partner has announced that he holds a balanced hand of 16-18 points. Since you have next to nothing, the hand does not belong to you—the opponents have the balance of power. Therefore, partner's pass is not forcing. Let's contrast this with another sequence:

South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT 3 ♠ Pass Pass ?

Here, partner's opening bid was game-forcing. The fact that he subsequently passed does not alter this fact. Since the balance of power belongs to your side, his pass is forcing—you must either bid or double.

Q.—When I learned the game, if partner opened and there was an intervening takeout double, a simple raise of his suit promised nothing and a double raise showed about what a single raise did had there been no double. Is this still the case?

R.—Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio
A.—No, I don't know of many pairs who play that way. Today, the two bids do not so much distinguish between the strength of the hand as they do between the types of hand. The raise to two spades is pretty much the same as if there had been no double. It can be quite a fair hand with defensive values. The double raise is a more distributional hand, which usually contains a singleton and has less defensive potential.

ACROSS	31 Doctrine	58 Wildly confused situation
1 Aggressive	32 Rowdydow	25 Antarctic bird
9 Consortium	33 Drinks like	26 Gallimauve
15 One who loves blindly	34 Tabriz	27 Father of Cordelia
35 native	37 Snapshots	28 USSR river
36 Golden oriole	40 Wool	30 Piguan
44 — Oop	41 Discreet	32 Blanket shawl
45 Consumer's concern: abbr.	43 One of the Aleutians	34 Air weight unit abbr.
46 Fly	44 — Chores	36 Deserter
48 Overcast	45 —	37 Nine inches in England
49 Take turns	46 —	38 Lacquered metalware
50 Retinues	47 Affection	39 Troubles
51 Gem weight	50 Promontory	42 Overcast
53 Purposeful principle	51 Gem weight	43 Fashionable
55 Giza sight abbr.	52 Sesame	44 Swiss mathematician
57 Sesame	53 —	45 Take turns
	54 Retinues	46 —
	55 Flower clusters	47 —
	56 "Andromedus"	48 —
	57 Bogoggans	49 —</

WORLD

Says he didn't know before

Bhutto's son owns up: His group plotted hijack

LONDON, April 19 (A.P.) — Mr. Murtaza Bhutto, son of executed Pakistani prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has admitted that an organization he runs was responsible for last month's hijack of a Pakistani airliner in Afghanistan, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) reported today.

In a despatch from Bombay, where correspondent Mark Tully interviewed Mr. Bhutto, 26, BBC quoted him as saying that members of Al Zulfiqar organisation, of which he is general secretary, seized the airliner on March 2 at Kabul airport, but he had no prior knowledge of the hijack. He added that his presence in Kabul at the time was just "coincidence."

But he declared that the organization, also known as the Pakistan Liberation Army, could "turn Pakistan upside down" and was now pledged to oust the administration of Gen. Mohammad

Zia ul-Haq. "We are going to react on a massive scale and we will react brutally," he said.

Mr. Bhutto, whose father was deposed by July 1967 by Gen. Zia and executed in 1979, was widely suspected of being behind the 13-day hijack, but had previously remained silent.

The hijack began at Kabul airport and ended in Damascus, after Pakistani authorities agreed to the three hijackers' demand to release 54 prisoners.

The Soviet-occupied Afghan capital is reportedly the headquarters of the Pakistan Liberation Army, but Mr. Bhutto

maintained the organization has a "presence" in Kabul while its headquarters are inside Pakistan.

He alleged the hijack was organized by the leading gunman acting on his own initiative.

Asked how he could not have known, Mr. Bhutto replied: "Members don't have total access to me all the time."

The organization had conducted 54 operations inside Pakistan, including the bomb explosion at a Karachi stadium during the visit by Pope John Paul II earlier this year, Mr. Bhutto said. It was not aimed against the Pope for whom he had "great respect."

Mr. Bhutto said the Pakistani diplomat passenger fatally shot by the hijackers at Kabul airport had collaborated in his father's overthrow.

Evidently worried about reprisals against his mother, Mrs. Bhutto and his sister, Benazir, both under arrest in Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto said they were not members of the organization and they "did not approve" of violence.

If Gen. Zia involves any Pakistani political party or any political personnel in the activities of Al Zulfiqar or if he continues to try to humiliate any member of the Bhutto family, we are going to launch a massive and brutal campaign against British rule in Dublin, capital of the neighbouring Republic of Ireland.

Police said that soon after midnight youths set fire to a car in the centre of Londonderry. Three policemen were slightly injured when youths stoned three police trucks and set one on fire.

In a nearby street some 40 youths hurled gasoline bombs at police, who opened fire with plastic bullets, a police spokesman said. There were four arrests.

At Warrenpoint, in County Down, 40 families were evacuated from nearby homes late last night as demolition experts defused a bomb planted outside the police station, police said.

Mr. Bhutto said he had not been in contact with the three Al Zulfiqar gunmen since the hijack. The BBC correspondent said Mr. Bhutto left India straight after the taped interview, but refused to say where he was going or where he had been.

"I am of no fixed address," said Mr. Bhutto. "I travel in the Middle East and quite often go to England."

Afghan rebels' hijack attempt foiled at start

ISLAMABAD, April 19 (A.P.) — Radio Kabul reported yesterday that three armed Afghans were arrested last Wednesday at Kandahar airport in southwestern Afghanistan, and later confessed to having planned to hijack a domestic airliner to Pakistan.

The broadcast monitored here did not identify the trio but said they were followers of Mr. Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the Pakistan-based Jamiat Islami insurgent group.

It said the three included two men and a woman.

The incident followed last month's successful hijacking of a Pakistani domestic jetliner by three gunmen who commanded the aircraft to Kabul, the Afghan capital, and then Damascus, Syria.

Radio Kabul said Kandahar authorities became suspicious of the woman before she was to board a Kabul-bound flight, detained her and her two male accomplices. She was found carrying a hand grenade and the men had firearms, it said.

They later confessed to having planned to seize control of the plane and force it to land in Quetta, capital of Pakistan's Baluchistan Province, about 200 kil-

Amnesty for Civil Guards

MADRID, April 19 (R) — Fifty-one paramilitary Civil Guards arrested after storming the Spanish parliament in an attempted coup in February have been released, military sources said today. They said the decision by Madrid's captain general, Gen. Guillermo Quintana Lacaci, was part of traditional military amnesty measures for the Easter holy week. The 51 were non-commissioned officers and privates. Among 10 others still under arrest were those who fired their sub-machineguns into the air inside the Cortes (lower house) as ministers and deputies dived for cover.

U.S. nuclear fuel to India

No solutions yet

WASHINGTON, April 19 (A.P.) — State Department official refuse to confirm or deny reports that the United States has decided to end an 18-year-old agreement for supplying nuclear fuel to an Indian atomic power plant at Tarapur.

A U.S. official, who declined to be identified, would say only that talks on the subject will continue after Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Indian Foreign Secretary Eric Gonsalves apparently were unable yesterday to resolve the conflict.

In two days of meetings with Mr. Haig, and other top U.S. officials, Mr. Gonsalves and Mr. Homi Sethna, India's top nuclear officials, were told the United States plans to develop military relationship with Pakistan despite India's protests.

But also discussed, according to the U.S. official, was "a potential military relationship" between the United States and India, especially India's interest in buying anti-tank missiles and howitzers.

U.S. officials said they do not believe developing military alliance with both India and Pakistan will increase tensions in the area or lead to an arms race on the subcontinent.

Irish youths' riots enter fourth night

year prison term for carrying arms, has pledged he will be the first British member of parliament to die on hunger strike in jail.

About 3,000 people marched through the centre of Dublin in support of Mr. Sands yesterday and handed in a letter at the government buildings asking the republic's Prime Minister Charles Haughey, to demand publicly that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher concede the hunger-strikers' requests.

The British government said yesterday Mr. Sile de Valera, Mr. Neil Blaney and Mr. John O'Connell, who are also members of the European Parliament, would be allowed to visit Mr. Sands at his request in the hope they might persuade him to call off his fast.

Three Unionist members of the British parliament, angry at the news, met Northern Ireland Minister of State David Mitchell to urge the government to change its mind.

Afterwards, official Unionist Party leader James Molyneaux described the meeting as stormy but said Mr. Mitchell told them he would pass their views on to Northern Ireland Secretary of State Humphrey Atkins:

Mr. Molyneaux said that if the visit went ahead and its timing became public "there would be thousands of law-abiding people who would turn up without any incitement from anyone to show their disgust and displeasure at what was taking place."

The British government would not say when the visit will be, but there were signs it would take place today or tomorrow.

Tension in the province has risen sharply in the last few days with Mr. Sands the focus of rioting and demonstrations.

SPORTS ROUNDUP

U.S. baseball roundup

NEW YORK, April 19 (A.P.) — The Oakland A's tied the major league record for most victories at the start of a season yesterday, defeating the Seattle Mariners 8-0 for their 10th triumph in a row. Sharing the spotlight with the red-hot A's, but in a losing cause was Cincinnati's Tom Seaver, who became the fifth pitcher in baseball history to strike out 3,000 batters in a career. The A's got six-hit pitching from Brian Kingman and put the game away with a four-run first inning, highlighted by Mitchell Page's two-run double and rookie Shooty Babitt's RBI single. The triumph tied the record for victories at the start of a season set by the 1955 Brooklyn Dodgers and equalled by the 1962 Pittsburgh Pirates and the 1966 Cleveland Indians. Seaver struck out five batters in five innings, giving him 3,002, but Tony Scott drove in the runs with a pair of singles and a double to pace the St. Louis Cardinals to a 10-4 victory over the Reds. Seaver fanned Kei Hernandez in the fourth inning for no. 3,000. Back in the American League Carlton Fisk's two-run homer backed the five-hit pitching of Steve Trout and Lamarr Hoyt and led the Chicago White Sox to a 2-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox. Fisk's homer was his second game-winning blast against his former teammates. Dan Schatzcer pitched 52-3 in one hit ball in relief and Lou Whitaker singled home the final run in a four-run sixth inning to lead the Detroit Tigers over the Toronto Blue Jays 4-3 for their fifth consecutive triumph. Bert Blyleven tossed a four-hitter and Joe Charboneau sparked a four-run sixth inning with a two-run single, leading the Cleveland Indians to a 5-0 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers. Buddy Bell drove in the tying run with a single in Texas' four-run fifth inning and then singled home the winner in the seventh as the Rangers downed the New York Yankees 6-4. The Rangers trailed 4-0, but Bump Wills socked a three-run homer in the fifth and singles by Mickey Rivers, Al Oliver and Bell tied the score. The Baltimore-Kansas City game was rained out. Elsewhere in the National League, Gary Carter and Andre Dawson slammed Montreal's first two home runs of the season and Bill Gullickson struck out 10 in eight innings, carrying the Expos to a 5-3 victory over the New York Mets. Lee Loechel doubled home the tie-breaking run in the 11th inning and the Pittsburgh Pirates downed the Houston Astros 6-3. Jason Thompson, who drove in two earlier runs with a homer and grandround, singled for his third RBI. The Astros tied the score in the bottom of the ninth on consecutive home runs by Jose Cruz and Art Howe. It was Howe's second of the game. In National League night action, Manny Trillo's two-out home run in the bottom of the 10th inning gave the Philadelphia Phillies a 4-3 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Tom Griffin bunted a four-hitter, recording his first complete game since 1976, and Joe Morgan belted a two-run homer as the San Francisco Giants whipped the Atlanta Braves 4-1.

Datson Violet GT leads in Kenya Safari

NAIROBI, April 19 (A.P.) — Kenyan Shekhar Mehta, driving toward an unprecedented fourth victory in the Safari Rally, the world's toughest auto test, held a slim lead today after Sweden's Anders Kullang hit a cow and later drove into a ditch. With one-third of the 5,000-kilometre rally remaining, Mehta and co-driver Mike Dougherty of Kenya, in a Datson Violet GT, had 143 penalty points for lateness at time controls. Datson teammates Rauno Aaltonen of Finland and Lofty Drews of Kenya had 147. Finns Timo Salonen and Seppo Harjana, in another Datson, were third with 155 points. Kenyans Mike Kirkland and Dave Haworth, in a Violet GT, had 201 points, apparently locking up a team win for the Japanese manufacturer. Kullang and Swedish co-driver Bruno Berglund, fifth with 261 points, could hope to win only if the first four cars collapsed.

Rearming the world -- the American style

By Jeffrey Antevil

WASHINGTON — President Reagan intends to help rearm much of the non-communist world as well as fulfilling his promise to "rearm America," officials say.

Unlike President Carter, who came into office criticising America's role as "arms merchant to the world," President Reagan sees military sales abroad as an important tool of U.S. diplomacy.

"This administration understands that sales and provision of arms to people whose safety is important to you is part of foreign policy," Mr. James Buckley, under-secretary of state for sec-

urity assistance, said in an interview with Reuters.

Accusing the Carter administration of applying the single test of human rights in deciding which countries should be allowed to buy

U.S. arms, Mr. Buckley said, "officials would now give priority to the self-interest of the United States."

The administration "is not jettisoning the human rights element," he said. "It is simply not the only element."

Total U.S. arms sales overseas, including military aid, hit a record \$15.8 billion in 1975, but were cut back to nine billion under Mr. Carter in 1977.



Arming an A6 bomber on board 'Midway'

By last year, with Mr. Carter also worried about potential threats in the Gulf region, Central America and elsewhere, sales were back to a sizeable \$15.3 billion.

A senior State Department official told reporters recently the Reagan administration considered arms sales a key part of long-term U.S. global security policy, particularly in showing friends abroad "that we are a reliable partner."

A Pentagon official said the administration had no bias against arms sales but neither was it "committed to scattering arms around the world." He predicted there would be no return to the situation of the 1960s and early 1970s when the Pentagon was promoting sales aggressively.

In any case, some potential recipients were unable to pay for large purchases, and others were sensitive about appearing to join in a close military embrace with the United States.

The administration also hopes to sell more and better weapons such allies or friendly nations. South Korea, Taiwan, Mexico, Chile, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Morocco.

They include Argentina, criticized by human rights groups as one of the worst violators, a Pakistan, the subject of a U.S. policy review that could result in substantial arms sales program though probably not before 1985.

The administration also hopes

Shroud of Turin is not 'just a painted fraud'

SANTA BARBARA, California, April 19 (R) — The shroud of Turin, believed by many to have been the burial cloth of Jesus Christ, is not just a painted fraud, a member of a scientific group studying the shroud has said.

But Mr. Samuel Pellicori said the group was not yet certain how the image on the shroud, which appears to be of a bloodied, maimed man, could have been imprinted on the cloth.

The 30-strong group of U.S. experts, who studied 2,000 photographs and conducted experiments on the shroud in 1978, have reached what Mr. Pellicori said were preliminary conclusions.

He said it would be extremely difficult to create the image, even in a modern laboratory.



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